

'Israel would attack Soviet pilots'

TEL AVIV (R) — The fact that Syrian aircraft may be manned by Soviet pilots would not deter the Israeli air force from shooting them down in combat, Israel's air chief said Sunday. Speaking in an Israeli Radio interview, Major-General Amos Lapidot voiced the hope that his pilots would never have to fight against Soviet pilots. But he added: "Our activity does not depend on the nationality of the pilots who fly against us. If there are Soviet pilots in those aircraft, we might indeed fight them and do everything possible to shoot them down." General Lapidot said the same applied to any Soviet soldiers manning Soviet-built SAM-5 missiles in Syria. "If (the missiles) were to become activated and threaten our aircraft or air activities, we should have to deal with them, whoever mans them," he said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية "الرأي"

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
LIBRARY

Volume 8 Number 2314

AMMAN, MONDAY JULY 18, 1983 — SHAWWAL 8, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Iraqi envoy hosts reception

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan hosted a reception Sunday at his residence on the 15th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. The reception was attended by Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Tarawneh, National Consultative Council (NCC) Deputy Speaker Kamal Al Dajani, several NCC members, senior officials, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Amman and notable figures from the Iraqi community living in Jordan.

UAE receives Syrian message

ABU DHABI (R) — Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Sunday conveyed a message to United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan on current Arab developments. Syrian officials said Mr. Khaddam, who arrived here earlier Sunday, delivered the message at a meeting with Sheikh Zayed at his palace at Al'Ain, 160 kilometres east of Abu Dhabi. The Syrian minister was due to leave for Damascus later Sunday night, the officials said.

U.S. plane hijacked to Cuba

HAVANA (R) — A Delta Airlines Boeing 727 carrying 100 passengers and a crew of seven was hijacked over Florida Sunday and diverted to Havana, where the hijackers surrendered to Cuban security officers. The hijackers, believed to be three men, gave themselves up shortly after landing, according to an official at Havana's Jose Marti airport. It was the seventh airliner to be hijacked in three months while flying into or out of Miami.

Egypt receives F-16s

CAIRO (R) — A batch of 12 U.S.-made F-16 fighter-bombers joined Egypt's air force last week, bringing the number of F-16s it has in service to 24, Defense Ministry sources said Sunday. They said the 12 planes were flown to an air base in the Nile delta area by American pilots on Wednesday and Thursday.

Kuwaiti speaker to visit Moscow

KUWAIT (R) — The speaker of Kuwait's parliament, Mohammad Al Adasani, left here Sunday for London on his way to Moscow for an official visit to the Soviet Union, the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) reported. It said that Mr. Adasani, heading a seven-delegation, will have talks with Soviet officials on the Gulf and Middle East situation in addition to promoting parliamentary cooperation.

UAE arrests 21 Iranians

ABU DHABI (R) — Security authorities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrested 21 Iranians who tried to enter the country illegally during the recent Muslim 'Eid Al Fitri holiday, an Interior Ministry official said Sunday.

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Lebanese minister says no plans for partition Salem urges U.S. to talk with Syria

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem Sunday described as a tactical posture the Syrian rejection of the Israeli-Lebanon troop withdrawal agreement and said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad wants direct negotiations with the United States on the issue.

Mr. Salem, leading a diplomatic team in discussions at the State Department to prepare for a visit this week by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, also said that the Lebanese team was "developing ideas with the United States on how it can talk with Assad."

"We are trying to find a new approach to discuss withdrawal with Assad without necessarily tying it to the (Israeli-Lebanese) agreement," he said. He also urged the United States to start talks with Damascus, and continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union, in its attempts to break the stalemate on the withdrawal pact signed on May 17.

Implementation of the pact depends on a pullout of Syrian forces, but U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently failed to convince Mr. Assad to withdraw his troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Salem said Syria had not "slammed the door" and had expressed interest in a dialogue with the United States and Lebanon.

No partition plans

Mr. Salem said that neither Israel nor Syria had plans to partition Lebanon and expressed optimism that foreign forces would withdraw from Lebanon in a matter of months.

"There is no serious plan on behalf of either Syria or Israel to partition Lebanon or annex any part of it," he said in a television interview.

But in Damascus Sunday, the Syrian government newspaper Tishrin accused the Lebanese

administration of seeking to partition the country and pledged support for those opposing such plans.

"We warn the Lebanese and Arab masses against the dark fate and major and bloody dangers that await Lebanon as a result of the practices of the fascist Palestinian ruling regime in Lebanon," the paper said.

"It is seeking in agreement with the United States and Israel to partition Lebanon into frail states under U.S. and Israeli domination."

It added that the Lebanese would be given support from Syria "for what threatens them also threatens Syria directly, and those who plot against Lebanon also plot against Syria."

Mr. Salem said the Syrians wanted to use their presence in Lebanon to raise several issues, including Syria's own security after troops were withdrawn.

No partial withdrawal

Mr. Salem also ruled out negotiating a partial withdrawal, saying the Lebanese government was

(Continued on page 3)

Lebanese violence flares again

BEIRUT (R) — A 17-hour ceasefire in Lebanon's central mountains broke down Sunday when Druze and rightist militiamen resumed artillery exchanges, security sources said.

State-run Beirut Radio, reporting a separate incident, said Israeli forces shot and killed two Lebanese following an explosion at 'Ain Aanoub village outside the capital.

The shelling was reported between four villages about 30 kilometres southeast of Beirut in the Israeli-held Shouf mountains. A ceasefire had been arranged between factional leaders Saturday night after one and a half hours of heavy artillery exchanges in the Shouf area left one person dead and at least 12 wounded.

In the 'Ain Aanoub incident, the Israelis sealed off the village. (Continued on page 3)

Israeli settlers demand Hebron's centre

HEBRON (R) — More than 200 armed Israeli settlers descended on this Arab town Sunday, demanding that the town centre be handed over for Jewish settlement.

The Israeli army cordoned off the area around the market where a Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death 11 days ago.

The settlers, carrying an assortment of weapons including Uzi.

Kalashnikov and M-16 assault rifles, heard speeches calling for Israeli resettlement of the ancient town.

Soldiers looked down from rooftops. Israeli flags fluttered from houses in the deserted Arab market which militant settlers burned down the night after the murder.

Hebron, the second largest town on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, has frequently been the

scene of violent clashes between Jewish settlers and Arabs.

Arabs were nowhere to be seen in the market area Sunday. The authorities have lifted a curfew placed on the town after the murder but have refused to allow Arab merchants to reopen their shops in the market.

The settlers say this is an opportunity to open the area for a large influx of Jews.

Baghdad urges Arab support for Arafat

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's President Saddam Hussein called Sunday for pan-Arab support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and "its legitimate leadership" against any attempt to divide it or impose control over it.

President Hussein's call in a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Iraq's Baathist-led revolution followed a three-day visit to Baghdad by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Arafat has been seeking support in his battle against rebels within his Fatah commando group, his power-base and the main faction within the PLO.

Referring to policy towards Egypt, the president said Iraq was trying to develop a special relationship with the rebels, a charge the Syrians have denied.

The Iraqi president said Sunday, "The weakening of the PLO cannot but serve the Zionist plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian identity and cause."

He strongly criticised Syria, an ideological foe of Iraq, saying "this (Syrian) regime was the first Arab regime to create the method of striking Arabs with Arab weapons."

"This has begun through its intervention in Lebanon and the battles with the Lebanese and the Palestinians," President Hussein added.

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Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying the only solution was for Armenian political groups to gain ground and for the Armenian cause to be recognised.

He said armed struggle was an indispensable tool for the Armenians but that it should first develop on Turkish soil.

"You can't hit innocent people, even if more than a million innocent Armenians were victims of a round, page 8

genocide that people still refuse to recognise," he said.

"Nor, for all that, should you go to war with the whole world. Even less with France, whose government has been fair with the Armenians for the past two years."

The Socialist government in France, which has one of the world's biggest Armenian communities, has condemned the alleged massacre of 1915.

Mr. Toranian was quoted as saying that seven years of guerrilla attacks aimed specifically at Turkish diplomats had changed nothing.

He said armed struggle was an indispensable tool for the Armenians but that it should first develop on Turkish soil.

"You can't hit innocent people, even if more than a million innocent Armenians were victims of a

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genocide that people still refuse to recognise," he said.

Asked if ASALA would strike again in the West or in France, he replied: "Turkey recently went so far to send its army into Iraq against Armenian bases. And the West still remains silent. It seems the attacks can only recur."

(ASALA vows to strike again, page 2)

up its repressive activities over the past year. Turkey has consistently denied the massacre charge.

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MIDEAST

Chad says alleged Libyan role hinders prospect of ceasefire

N'DJAMENA (R) — The Chadian government will not agree to a ceasefire or talks to end the current fighting until Libya stops its alleged involvement. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said Sunday.

Another precondition for a cessation of hostilities was that the Organisation of African Unity's OAU ad hoc committee on Chad should be reactivated, he added.

Mr. Soumaila was responding to Saturday's appeals by the OAU's nine-nation working committee for a ceasefire, non-interference by foreign powers, and talks leading to national reconciliation.

The ad hoc committee, distinct from the working committee which met in Addis Ababa, was formed in 1977. It still exists but has not met during the latest fighting between President Hissene Habre's army and the rebel forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chadian government insists that Libya controls the rebels and is responsible for their actions. It therefore refuses to negotiate separately with Mr. Goukouni.

"The rebels and Libya are structurally connected," Mr. Soumaila said, in what amounted to a re-statement of the government's previous position.

Mr. Habre's government has consistently favoured using the ad hoc committee, set up to examine

the long-standing quarrel between Chad and Libya over frontiers and other issues, to mediate in the conflict.

Saturday's communiqué by the working committee urged OAU chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to use his good offices, including a possible reactivation of the ad hoc committee, to end the hostilities.

The official Chad news agency ATP Saturday rejected any idea that factions existed in Chad which should discuss the conflict.

Observers said the Chad government's refusal to negotiate with Mr. Goukouni and its policy of blaming the war on Libya had been strengthened in the past week after battlefield successes against the rebel forces.

In a statement issued after its two-day meeting, the OAU's 19th summit bureau expressed grave concern at the plight of Chad's 4.5 million people.

Libya meanwhile has welcomed the OAU appeal. A statement from the Libyan news agency JANA said the statement showed the OAU was determined to solve the Chad problem in an "African framework."

Libya was ready to cooperate with the OAU in efforts for peace

and security without foreign intervention in Chad, the agency statement added.

After recent setbacks, the forces of the pro-Western government of President Habre, using advanced weapons supplied by France and other allies, have inflicted a series of defeats on the rebels. Zaire has sent aircraft and commandos to the capital to aid the government.

Mr. Habre has accused Libya, which supplied Soviet-built artillery to the rebels, of sending in Libyan regular troops.

Alleged proof

A Libyan youth who said he was a Libyan army corporal captured in recent fighting in Chad was presented in public here Sunday to back government claims of heavy Libyan involvement in the conflict.

The handcuffed prisoner, who gave his name as Massoud Bagadi, 19, said he was a radio operator attached to the rebel forces and was caught about a week ago near Kalait, eastern Chad.

"Here is the unimpeachable proof of Libyan involvement in this war," Mr. Soumaila told an audience of government ministers, party militants and journalists in a carefully-staged event at the foreign ministry.

"We were told we were going to annex Chad," he said, speaking in a nervous voice and blinking at the television lights.

He said he had completed three of his five years military service when he was sent to Chad as a radio operator with a rebel unit.

Bagadi said he had been taken prisoner when his vehicle became bogged down with sand. Asked what would happen to Bagadi, who said he feared to return home, Mr. Soumaila said: "That depends on the military authorities."

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On major political and security problems facing Bahrain and its Gulf allies, Sheikh Isa said Bahrain believed in collective security.

"As a member of (Gulf Cooperation) Council, we will contribute to the defence of the GCC countries against any aggression," Sheikh Isa said.

He said the United States and Western Europe had "vital economic interests" in the Gulf. "We hope that they will cooperate with us to maintain its prosperity and stability."

Member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council are oil producers and rely mainly on the West for consumer goods, and industrial and military equipment.

Egyptian issue

Asked if he expected other Arab states to follow Iraq's initiative to improve relations with Egypt, which was ostracised for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979, he replied:

"... As far as Bahrain is concerned we believe that Egypt has

been and will continue to be a very significant part of the Arab World. Any temporary differences of views with our brothers in Egypt ought to be resolved."

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz went to Cairo for talks earlier this month.

On relations between Bahrain and Iran, Sheikh Isa said: "We have always aimed at establishing a cordial, friendly relationship... based on mutual respect for each other."

"We look forward to establishing cooperative efforts that will assure the stability of the region, the exclusion of foreign power interferences and the peaceful progress of our people," he added.

Sheikh Isa said that the GCC established two years ago following political upheavals in the area, was a successful regional effort.

"In the past two years we achieved a lot. We have established a common view towards regional and international problems. We have coordinated and unified certain economic activities."

"Plans are being made to extend our cooperation to other fields, especially in social, educational and information areas," he said.

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Royal Decree grants 8 people Jordanian nationality

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued Saturday granting Jordanian nationality to Ahmad Qasem Al Khatib, and all five members of his family and also to Fahreddin Muhieddin Al Baroudi and Ahmad Abu Harib.

Two Jordanian citizens, Ibrahim Saleeb Ali Al Salman and Charlie Salim Al Farwe were allowed to relinquish their Jordanian citizenships in order to acquire West German and Austrian nationalities respectively.

2 Jordanian folk troupes leave for Tunis

IRBID (Petra) — Two folk troupes, one female and the other male, left here for Tunis Sunday to take part in a cultural and art festival which is being held in the Tunisian town of Carthage.

According to Miss Nariman Al Rousan, the supervisor of the youth centre which sponsored the visit, the two troupes will present national Jordanian dance (Dabkeh), and national songs that depict Jordan's folk art.

1 killed, 3 injured in road accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — One person was killed and three others injured in a road accident involving two pickup trucks on the Mafrqa-Zarqa road Saturday.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper "Sunday" said that the two trucks going in opposite directions collided head-on when their two drivers could not control the situation because of their high speed.

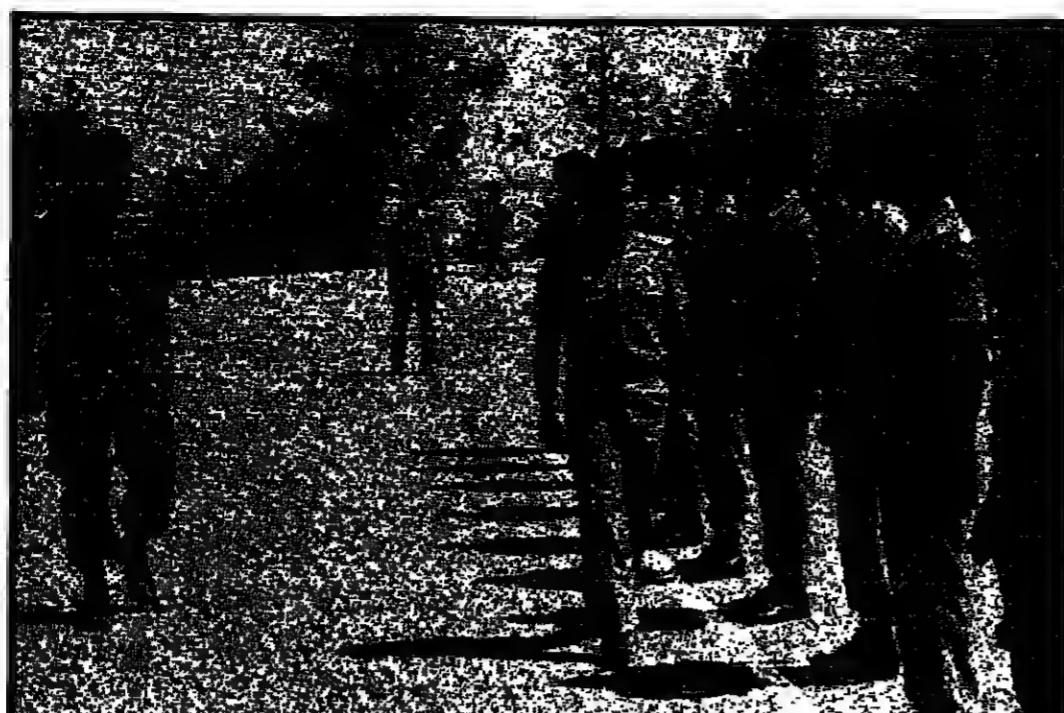
As a result, the driver of one of the trucks Amer Fayed Awwad Qasem who was heading towards Mafrqa was killed in the accident while the driver of the other truck and two others riding with him were injured and taken to the Zarqa government hospital for treatment.

134 needy families receive financial aid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Development Department in Amman Governorate last month distributed JD 8,517 in financial assistance to 134 needy families, according to the department's director Mohammad Falah.

Also included in the aid programme were orphans, disabled people and handicapped children.

During last month, the dep-



His Highness Prince Abdullah reviews a guard of honour Sunday during a visit to the Special Forces Headquarters (Petra photo).

Abdullah visits Special Forces HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibd Al Hussein, the Regent, Sunday visited the headquarters of the army's Special Forces and was briefed by the forces' commander on the troops'

duties and training programmes. Prince Abdullah later toured the headquarters' various sections and inspected the new installations there. At the end of the visit, the forces commander pre-

sented Prince Abdullah with a token gift.

Earlier this year Prince Abdullah participated in a course of training for the Special Forces paratroop division.

Palestinian Committee organises folk day at Yarmouk University

IRBID (J.T.) — In the course of Palestinian heritage festivals, held currently in Jordan the Irbid Palestinian Committee Sunday organised a Palestinian folk day at Yarmouk University.

Several troupes presented traditional Palestinian songs, national dance and poetry depicting the various aspects of Palestinian folk art and life, and featuring Palestinian struggle for freedom.

The event was part of the

month-long Palestinian folk festival in which the troupes have been displaying the Palestinian heritage and culture.

University President Dr. Adnan Badran said, in a speech at the outset of the festival, that it was part of Jordan's endeavours to maintain the Palestinian Arab history and heritage and to show the national character of the Palestinian people.

Food industries seminar to be held in October

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry Sunday circulated an invitation to Jordanian industries and factories to participate in a seminar on food industries.

The seminar is organised by the Arab Union for Foodstuff Industries, in cooperation with the Kuwait Chamber of Industry and the Finnish government, according to Amman Chamber of Industry President Bandar Al Tabba'a.

He said participants in the three-day seminar which will open in Kuwait on Oct. 23 will represent various Arab countries.

They will discuss subjects connected with standard sterilisation systems, packing dairy products, safety and quality criteria, meat processing and commercial production of eggs and hens. Mr. Tabba'a said.

"The festival is also to be considered as part of our confrontation to Zionist attempts to obliterate Arab character of Palestine and uproot the Palestinians from their homeland," Dr. Badran said.

Other speakers at the festival spoke of the need to preserve the Arab identity of Palestine by highlighting the cultural heritage of the Palestinian people.

When a passerby found the old

Implementation of Irbid sewerage project discussed

IRBID (Petra) — The implementation of the Irbid sewerage project was discussed at a meeting held here Sunday under the chairmanship of Irbid Governor Abd Khalaf Daoudi.

According to Irbid Mayor Dr. Abdul Razzaq Tabeishat who attended the meeting a number of companies qualified to implement the project have embarked on

field studies prior to offering their bids before Aug. 22.

The project will be carried out through three tenders, the first one for establishing a wastewater treatment plant, and the second and third for the laying of the sewerage network. Dr. Tabeishat said. He added that the project has been divided into two sections for the sake of speeding up the work.

The implementation of this project, Dr. Tabeishat added will certainly save the city of Irbid from the danger of polluted water as had happened in the past.

The meeting was also attended by Irbid Water Corporation director, the director of the Irbid sewerage project and representatives of the prospecting companies.

Jordanian exports to Arab states amount to JD 123m

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan exported products worth JD 123 million to Arab states in 1982, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics and quoted by the local press Sunday.

It said the figure registers an increase of eight per cent over that of 1981.

The major importers of Jordanian products were Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait; and most products exported to them were fruits, vegetables, medicine, cigarettes, tiles, cloths, car batteries, chemical detergents and mineral water, the bulletin said.

According to the report Jordan's exports to Arab countries formed 66.5 per cent of the total national exports to the world last year, and which amounted to JD 185.5 million.

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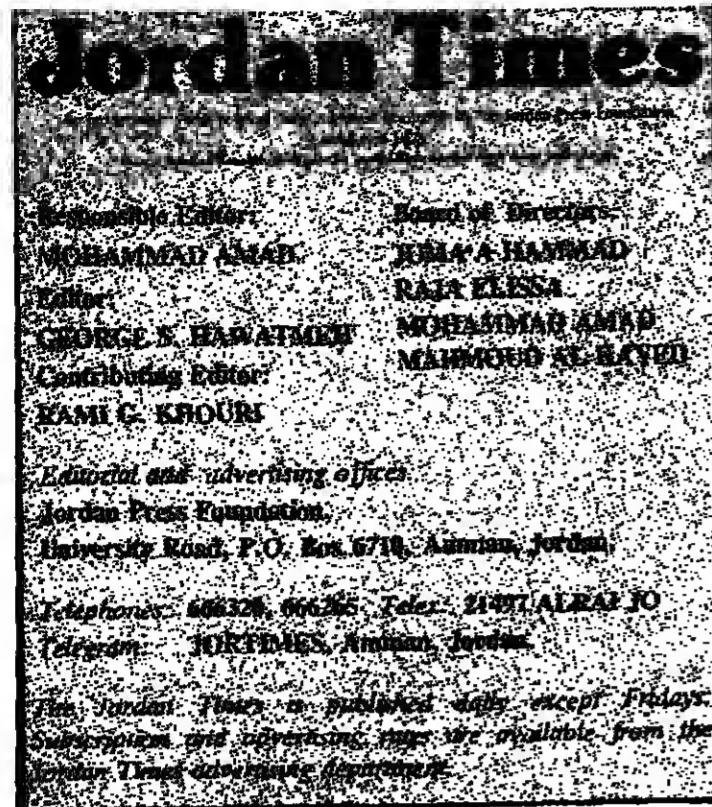
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A lesson in diplomacy

NO ONE can accuse Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem of being overly optimistic just because he says Syria and Israel do not want to partition Lebanon; for, even if they did and had plans to do so, the Lebanese government would still want to play its political role to the full on this and other questions confronting the country as a whole.

Being the prominent politician, and Lebanon's chief diplomat, that Elie Salem is, however, we had to listen carefully to the other things that he said in Washington yesterday (report on page 11).

From his statement, an up-to-date impression of what is happening on the Lebanese front these days could be constructed as follows:

-- The Lebanese see a U.S.-Syrian dialogue as essential to making peace in Lebanon, and both Beirut and Washington are jointly working on a new formula to start one.

-- They are confident that Syria now would have no problem with "coexisting" the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to withdraw from Lebanon, if Damascus so wished, especially in view of the internal struggle inside the organisation.

-- Since the Syrian opposition to the Israel-Lebanon withdrawal agreement of May 17 is most likely a "tactical posture", Washington could make things much easier for President Assad to drop his opposition by talking directly on the issue with the Soviet Union.

-- Lebanon would not accept a partial Israeli withdrawal to the south, since the problems facing total withdrawals from all Lebanese territories are merely "technical" and could be accomplished in a matter of "months" not "years".

-- Finally, a Syrian withdrawal would be made easier if the United States and Israel were to ensure Syria's own security after troops were withdrawn.

Granted, the impression constructed above may stem mainly from Lebanese imagination, and the true picture may be much more complicated than that. But it is also evident that the only thing that is being done to solve the Lebanese crisis revolves around these points.

The whole issue then is clear. It is no longer that of what the Syrians want. It is that of how much the Lebanese can influence the Americans to give, and how much Israel, for its turn, will accept.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lebanese must end bloodshed

THE current armed clashes in Beirut between the army and the Shi'ite Amal militia come as a result of attempts by the government to re-impose its authority in the city and resistance to these attempts.

The militias are justifying their opposition to the army's moves by claiming that they are protecting displaced Shi'ite people from the south. Other factors are blaming the clashes on the Syrians. But the bullets and rockets which are fired in Beirut can only cause harm and death to the Lebanese themselves who should realise that an abrupt end should be put to the bloodshed after years of war and fighting.

Any armed opposition to government moves is to be condemned whatever its justifications and at the same time the Lebanese should not leave to the others the task of settling their internal disputes.

The Lebanese have learnt their lessons and now they ought to benefit from them. They must work towards establishing peace in their country and so help maintain its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Al Dustour: Arabs must unite

THERE is no doubt that the current Arab situation is truly dismaying. The challenges which the Arab nation faces at present and the tragedies it suffers from ought to serve as an incentive for the Arabs to unify their ranks and join forces to confront dangers threatening the nation's future.

In the occupied Arab territories, Israel pursues settlement policies that entail the eviction of the Arab population and annexation of Arab land without meeting any Arab resistance. In Lebanon, fighting among Lebanese groups which erupted over the past two days is now adding a new chapter to the tragedies of that country which suffers from occupation.

In the Gulf region the Iraq-Iran war rages on and continues to sap Iraq's resources which should be mobilised to liberate Palestine. The war is allowed to continue because certain Arab regimes are helping the Iranian enemy to prolong the duration of the war for the benefit of Israel. Even the Palestinian fighters have not been saved from conspiracies aimed at sowing seeds of dissension among their various groups.

In the face of these challenges, Arabs ought to unite not to continue their differences. At least their leaders should meet to see what they can do to repel aggression and save the nation from total destruction.

Sawt Al Shaab: Palestinians must unite

SAWT Al Shaab Sunday publishes a message from the Palestinian prisoners now held at Nafha prison inside Israel containing an appeal for an end to current feuds among various PLO groups.

The message is directed to all those who carry arms in the Bekaa Valley, to the Palestinian fighters who fought the Israeli invaders in Lebanon and to the Arab nation at large.

The prisoners who were captured while carrying out resistance missions inside the occupied Arab lands said in their message that they believe the Syrians should take their hands off the PLO and stop interfering in Palestinian internal affairs.

The message calls on the Palestinian fighters to unify their ranks to confront the Israeli enemy.

If the prisoners under their hard conditions are appealing for unity among the PLO fighters, why can't we Arab citizens and leaders follow suit and urge the Palestinians to unite.

The Arabs should not forget the prisoners at Nafha prison and their terrible conditions. They should work towards liberating these prisoners by taking the first step - unity among their ranks and mobilisation of their resources.

DE FACTONOMICS

UNCTAD-6 and failure of multilateral negotiations

By T.A. Jaber

I CANNOT but express my concern, as an economist interested in international economic developments, at the disappointing outcome of the UNCTAD-6 conference that was held in Belgrade June 6-July 3, 1983. Its failure is bound to affect Jordan, a developing country, in one way or another, though at a lesser degree than many other developing countries.

This conference was thought to be well-prepared for. The UNCTAD secretariat undertook three studies on finance, commodities and trade outlining detailed proposals that would, if accepted and implemented, enhance the economic recovery of the industrialised countries and, at the same time, assist the Third World to reactivate their eco-

nomic development process. It was also preceded by a number of meetings, including summit conferences for representative countries in Cancun, non-aligned countries in Delhi and the major industrialised countries of the West at Williamsburg. These conferences centred on international economic issues and offered definite positions of various groupings, particularly the developing and western industrialised countries.

In addition, it has been realised in both developing and developed countries, that economic interdependence is a reality and a basic fact in the world economy of today. The recovery of the industrialised countries depends, at least in its speed and rate, on the expanding markets of the Third World.

World, while the acceleration of the development process of the latter depends also on the measures taken by the industrialised countries.

The seriousness of current international economic problems should have been an inducement for the ministers and officials of more than 150 countries who participated in the conference to reach satisfactory conclusions. These problems are multi-faceted but centre on the following:

- The worsening foreign debt burden of the Third World countries, where such debts total \$61 billion and the threat it implies to the international financial system if indebted countries continue to face extreme difficulties in debt servicing.

- The creeping protectionism in the industrialised countries, which adds restrictions on imports from the Third World.

- The depressed prices of commodity exports of the developing countries and their deteriorating terms of trade, which reduce their capacity to import, including imports of capital goods for development projects.

- The shortfall in actual foreign aid provided by the industrialised countries to less than half of their commitments (11.7 per cent of their national income.)

- The negative impact of cold war on the developing countries in terms of regional wars, politicisation of foreign aid and arms purchases at the expense of development expenditure.

Accordingly, the needed action concentrates on rescheduling foreign debts on Third World countries; fixing the interest rates on these debts; liberalising tariff and non-tariff restriction on Third World exports, selective implementation of the commodity price support scheme and increasing foreign aid, particularly to the least developed countries.

The failure of UNCTAD-6 to adopt a declaration and to agree by consensus on a final statement after a month of deliberations reflected the dwindling spirit of multilateralism, which was behind the creation of international aid programmes in the sixties. Instead, narrow nationalist attitudes have developed not only in

developing countries but also in industrialised ones to the detriment of international cooperation.

Now nationalism and the division of the Third World into spheres of influence will not help tackle the worldwide economic problems. Nor will they stop the gap between North and South from widening. What is needed is a reaffirmation of the developed countries' responsibility to assist the Third World in the latter's challenge of development. Market forces cannot substitute for a clear-cut commitment.

In the meantime, developing countries have to expand their South-South cooperation and not to give up easily in appointments.

Brazilian 'Third World miracle' takes a miracle to survive

By James Poole
Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil, already severely squeezed by having to find interest payments of \$35 million a day, has called on its people for yet more sacrifices to avoid an open default on its huge external debts.

President Joao Figueiredo, announcing on television that wages would no longer be fully indexed to the country's 127 per cent inflation rate, appeared to be paying the price demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for bailing Brazil out of its latest, and most serious, crisis.

As a result the IMF is expected shortly to unblock payment of a \$411 million loan, part of a \$4.9 billion credit signed last February but suspended when Brazil failed to meet the IMF's demands for lower state spending and cuts in budget deficits to reduce inflation.

With the assurance of this money, Brazil could patch together a stopgap agreement to avoid default on a \$400 million debt to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) which fell due last Friday. The BIS last week shocked Brazil and its heavily-exposed Western creditor banks by refusing a further extension of time to pay.

The refusal left Brazil with the choice of declaring a moratorium on finding the money from another source — the U.S. treasury or a commercial bank bridging loan have been suggested.

Conditional lending

The banks will lend no more until the IMF's terms are met, and the Treasury says it has had no formal request. But Treasury sources, while stressing U.S. reluctance, point to hints from Treasury Secretary Donald Regan that the U.S. would not let Brazil go under if default were the only alternative.

No major country in recent years has refused to pay back a significant foreign debt, and if

Brazil did so, the BIS would have to decide whether to call it in open default.

Brazil's \$91 billion external debt is the largest in the developing world, and a moratorium on even part of it would send shock waves around the world.

The world's largest bank, Citibank, has \$4.6 billion on loan to Brazil, equal to 3 per cent of its capital.

In Britain, 13 major banks have \$7 billion of Brazilian exposure, and with hundreds more western banks deeply committed, default would at the least mean a massive international rescue operation to save the banking system.

But with the IMF team reporting "very constructive and decidedly positive" talks, the likelihood of a default appeared to be receding.

Sources close to the BIS in Brazil said it expected to be paid Friday and was refusing even to contemplate the alternatives.

World financial markets agreed. Gold drifted down to \$424 an ounce, below its peak last week, and the Swiss franc, another traditional haven in times of crisis, was also easier.

Brazil's Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna expressed a growing feeling when he said: "I believe there won't be anything major... there will be new conversations, new negotiations, new readjustments... we will overcome this and avoid a bigger crisis."

Social backfiring

Even so, last week's tougher austerity measures may aggravate Brazil's internal problems.

Large sections of its 125 million people suffer from bad food, inadequate housing and rising unemployment. For those in jobs index-linking, now reduced to only 80 per cent of price rises, has been their only shield against inflation.

Social tension has increased this year.

The latest spate of strikes in the key oil refining and car industries has subsided, but 137 trade unions have called a 24-hour strike on July 21.

Churches have warned politicians of a possible social explosion if the austerity programmes continue, and two days of looting and violence in Sao Paulo last April were a warning of what could come if the government squeezes too hard.

At the least, rising social tension could halt the slow political liberalisation undertaken by President Figueiredo. The situation is further complicated by the illness of the president, who was due to fly to the United States for health tests, only 24 hours before the BIS deadline.

The refusal of further credit is the culmination of a painful decade for Brazil, the world's 10th largest economy and once the success story of the developing nations.

Illusory miracle

Brazil achieved growth of around 10 per cent a year up to the first big oil price rise in 1974. Inflation ran between 20 and 30 per cent and exports rose at 18 per cent per year.

These were the "miracle" years, a time of economic boom when the middle class grew, living standards increased and the country's industrial base was established.

But Brazil is a major oil importer, and after the price rises it saw its trading profit of \$2.3 billion accumulated in the nine previous years abruptly disappear.

"In the five years after 1974 Brazil accumulated a deficit on its current account of \$3.4 billion, basically to pay the increase in oil prices," Planning Minister and economic chief Antonio Delfim Netto told congress.

By 1979 Brazil's foreign debt totalled \$43.5 billion compared with only \$12.5 billion at the end of 1973.

A significant part of these for-

ign loans financed large import-substitution projects such as Itaipu, planned to be the biggest hydroelectric dam in the world but even now far from completion.

Even so, while other countries went into recession, Brazil continued to grow at six per cent a year and its exchange reserves amounted to \$12 billion in 1979 compared with \$6.4 billion six years earlier, official figures show.

Oil, interest rate

Two factors then changed the picture completely: A further rise in oil price from \$12 per barrel to \$34 in three years and record U.S. interest rates of around 20 per cent per year.

Brazil soon found itself borrowing only to pay off loans and interest and its reserves dwindled. Payments of interest alone totalled \$11 billion in 1982.

The government imposed severe cuts in 1981 when the economy shrank 1.9 per cent, its first decrease since World War II.

But with the oil bill inexorably rising to \$10 billion in 1981, and even soaring exports failing to prevent the debt from rising, international bank lending collapsed when the Mexican financial crisis broke in August last year.

Brazil was forced to apply to the IMF for emergency loans in November. Commercial banks accepted a funding programme for this year involving \$4.4 billion of new money and \$4.6 billion of loans renewed for eight years.

But banks' commitments on short-term lending were less than expected. Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said last week Brazil had run up payment arrears of around \$1 billion.

The one bright spot is a trade surplus of nearly \$3 billion to the first six months of this year, half the \$6 billion target for 1983 under Brazil's funding programme. This has been achieved by severely cutting imports and by recovery in commodity export prices.

They also want a substantial increase in the community's resources of cash to finance more extensive regional and social aid projects and an industrial policy to protect and promote their fledgling industries.

Diplomats said that in the community as in UNCTAD, the chances were remote of getting the North to spend more in order to bail out the economies of the South.

One of the community's major aims under its founding treaty of Rome was "convergence" of the economies of member-states aligning them at similar levels.

It did not appear an unrealistic aim for the Europe of the six when the two southern states, France and Italy, had a substantial industrial base, as well as a "Southern" type farm sector.

Convergence is now the battle cry of the South. It is what the Greeks said was their aim when they took over the presidency on July 1 to lead the negotiations on the community's troubled finances.

"But how can we align the standards of living of people as divergent as those of West Germany and Belgium, on one hand, and Greece and Ireland, on the other?" One diplomat said.

Ireland, a "Southern" state in community terms, and Greece had a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$2.56 European Currency Units (ECUs) in 1981. This is about half that of West Germany, Belgium and well below the community average of \$3.35 ECUs (just under a dollar each).

Diplomats said the deal worked well in the boom years of the sixties and seventies.

It brought benefits not only to the industries of the then six member-states and to the "Southern" Mediterranean farmers of Italy and France, but also to the more efficient and wealthy farmers of West Germany, northern France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The balance began to tilt 11 years ago when three more nations joined — Britain, the major industrial power with a small but highly-industrialised farm sector, Denmark, a nation with one of the world's most efficient agricultural industries, and Ireland, whose economy was closely tied to that of Britain.

LETTERS

Life in the Dead Sea

To the Editor:

This is the second time within a few days that the Jordan Times has published adopted reports containing erroneous information about water and aquatic environments in Jordan.

For the sake of clarification, please allow me to point out the following:

1. In the "Jordan Magazine" article about the Dead Sea (Jordan Times, 28 June, 1983):

a. It is true that the Dead Sea does not contain any fish or other forms of higher life, but it is a habitat where halophilic (salt-loving) bacteria and microscopic algae flourish.

Endless supply of 'treasure' exists in trash

WASHINGTON — Trash can be found just about everywhere — and often in places where you'd least expect it.

Most Americans live literally surrounded by materials made from recycled paper and cardboard. In the home, it's the gypsum board for the inside walls, tar paper for the roof, and thick waxed paperboard placed under hardwood floors so they won't squeak.

In the car, it's the glove compartment panels and stiffening for the sun visors, door panels, and in 1971 Max Spendlove, a research director with the U.S. Bureau of Mines popularized the term "urban ore." He believed science could mine the iron, aluminum, copper, zinc, tin, lead, and brass from garbage. "Our refuse is richer than some of our natural ores," he said.

But big resource recovery plants set up to mine urban ore from garbage have suffered setbacks of the upholstered seats — 50 to 200 pounds of it.

Recycled materials are the primary medium of a successful California artist whose sculptures sell for thousands of dollars.

Trash annually adorns "Miss Dumpy," the garbage queen of Kennebunkport, Maine, who reigns over a parade to honor the old-fashioned town dump.

Science of "garbology"

Refuse is also the subject of scientific scrutiny as sociologists seek insight into human behaviour from an analysis of what people throw away.

Dr. William L. Rathje, leader of a "garbology" project at the University of Arizona, said, "People will tell you what they do or think they do, or what they want you to think they do. Garbage is the quantifiable result of what they actually did."

For example, while only one family in four in a specific area admitted in interviews to drinking beer at home, beer cans turned up in the refuse of three out of four.

Some see more promise in covering trash to energy. The Refuse Energy Systems Company in Saugus, Mass., burns 1,200 tons of

ays, breakdowns, and continuing financial loss. Many have been abandoned.

Here

in America, our garbage by weight, experts say, is about 30 per cent paper, 10 per cent glass, 10 per cent metal, 6 per cent plastics; no more than 15 per cent is food waste.

Reporting on the role of refuse in contemporary society in the April issue of National Geographic, staff writer Peter T. White says that many people have long found treasure in trash.

United Nations officials estimate that in many Third World cities "one to two per cent of the population is supported... by refuse from the upper 10 to 20 per cent." In Cairo, Egypt, certain communities made up primarily of Coptic Christians make their living by collecting, sorting, and using much of the city's household garbage.

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and quite a few supply heat to residences, notably in West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and France. Three plants burn all the garbage of Paris and send steam to an area covering more than half the city.

In the United States, the landfill headache is getting worse. White reports, with necessary new sites ever harder to find, ever more expensive. Mayors of large cities talk about a new wave of resource recovery plants, most of them built on the Saugus, Mass., model, to burn garbage and make steam or electricity — not to make money but just to keep disposal costs down.

For the truth is, White writes: Whatever the treasure in trash, it isn't the materials or the energy one might get out of it — it's mainly what one can collect for just getting rid of the stuff.

— *National Geographic news feature*

Randa Habib's column

Holidays in Amman

When people in Jordan are on holidays and those holidays fall in summer what do they do?

There are those who go to discover the Greek islands, those who go on tours... and those who stay in Amman for different reasons. The last ones think of lazing in the sun and of going with their children to the swimming pools to enjoy their time it is the period that one of the biggest clubs in Amman has chosen to close all its facilities including the club, the swimming pool, the restaurants and the airport too.

Their answer: "We are also entitled to some time off". This is right, but the shift system followed everywhere seems to be the solution in this case.

What would happen to Amman if all the public services followed the reasoning of this club? All the restaurants would have to close their doors, the hotels also and who knows... maybe the hospitals and the airport too.

A club is a touristic place specially designed for the "farniente" and for people on holidays. If the clubs are closed during holidays what is the purpose of their existence?

Besides amusement places in Amman are already very scarce and if they are decreased by such decisions I wonder what people could do to fill their time during holidays?

Great Zimbabwe was built by Africans

By Rodney Pinder
Reuter

GREAT ZIMBABWE — The winds of change in Zimbabwe have dispersed a political fog here and allowed Zimbabweans to see what had long been clear to the rest of the world — that one of Africa's greatest ancient cities was built by Africans and not some superior interlopers.

Throughout 40 years of white rule the people of this former British colony of Rhodesia were brought up to believe that the deserted ruins of Great Zimbabwe were the remains of a civilisation created by outsiders, such as Phoenicians, Sabaeans or Egyptians, long before the birth of Christ.

Some said that was El Dorado, that fabled land of wealth, others that it was Ophir, site of King Solomon's mines.

The credit for one of the wonders of old Africa was given to many, so long as they were not black and African.

"The whites wanted to believe the Africans were backward and primitive and incapable of building such a great structure," said James Nemera, education officer at the Great Zimbabwe Museum, set amidst the massive walls of the ruined city. "Great Zimbabwe became a question of propaganda."

But Rhodesia's transformation three years ago into the independent black-ruled state of Zimbabwe exposed the country to what British Archaeologist David Randall-MacIver had first discovered in 1905.

"There has been no mystery since then, Great Zimbabwe is all mediaeval and African in origin," said Carolyn Thorp, curator of iron age archaeology at Harare's Queen Victoria Museum. "The mystery had been purely political."

Randall-MacIver found that the towering walls and remains of houses of Daga — a mix of cow dung, ant heaps and clay — were unmistakably the work of local shona-speaking people.

Radio carbon-dating techniques applied in 1958 confirmed that the city rose and fell between 1200 and 1500 A.D. Those who sought an ancient European or Mediterranean origin had suggested the second and first millennia B.C.

organisation and economic control, said Garlake.

Kings and queens, priests, soldiers, farmers, traders, craftsmen, builders and miners lived here and worked in mutual support. Few details of their economy and life have survived.

Some experts say the city prospered from the gold trade between the East African Coast and the interior, others that it was built on herds of cattle, the main currency at that time.

Historians speculate why Great Zimbabwe died, some saying a power struggle tore apart its delicate socio-economic fabric.

Others believe it may have collapsed under its own size, unable to sustain a large population from a worked-out environment.

The first white explorers to reach the ruins a century ago plundered them in search of riches. Even the great carved stone Zimbabwe birds, whose enigmatic profiles have been adopted as the symbol of independent Zimbabwe, were hauled off in wagons.

Now there are fears that politics may obscure further investigations into the abandoned city. Zimbabwe's first black monuments and museums director has suggested white archaeologists should be barred from probing the country's past.

A plan to develop the site for tourists and so attract much-needed foreign exchange drew criticism from historians who saw it as a menace to their research.

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JORDAN TIMES
Advertising Department



Discard a button, bead, or other bauble, and Larry Fuente of Mendocino, Calif., may use it in his eclectic creations that sell for thousands of dollars. Scouring dumps, beaches, junk shops, and surplus stores, he created a sculpture of shoe soles, a sailfish of knives and a

sword, a refrigerator covered with ceramic tiles, a lamp made from a bomb casing, and a female figure made of dolls' heads, bands of beads, a deer-antler tiara, and porcelain swan wings (National Geographic photo).

— *National Geographic news feature*

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SPORTS

Smith, fastest man on earth, the one to watch at Nice

NICE (R) — For around 10 brief seconds, all eyes will be on Calvin Smith of the U.S.—the fastest man on earth—at the annual Nice international athletics meeting here on Monday.

Smith, who blazed his way into the record books with a scorching 9.43 for the 100 metres at Colorado Springs on July 4, beating compatriot Jim Hines' 15-year-old record by 0.02 seconds, is using the meeting as a warm-up for next month's World Championships in Helsinki.

Also in the U.S. line up for the 100 metres will be Ron Brown, who clocked 10.48 seconds in London on Friday where he beat Britain's Olympic Champion Allan Wells.

Even without Carl Lewis, the 100 and 200 metres and long jump

specialist billed as the potential successor to Jesse Owens, the 200 metres should also be another highlight with Jamaican veteran Don Quarrie out to avenge his defeat by American Mel Lattany in London.

Naturally, American Ed Vosse is favourite in the 400 metres hurdles. Vosse, the world record holder with 47.13, is unbeaten since September 1977 and is back in business after a 12-month lay-off through pleurisy.

The 100 metres, despite the absence of world record holder Sebastian Coe, still has a wealth of talent in Britain's Steve Cram and Gary Cook, James Robinson of the U.S., Brazil's Joaquim Cruz and European Champion Peter Femer of West Germany.

Injured Jordan, Cawley ruled out of Federation Cup women's tennis

ZURICH (R) — Defending champions the United States and number four seeds Australia were rocked by injuries on Sunday on the eve of the first round of the Federation Cup Women's Team Tennis Championship.

Connors shares challenge cash with Curren

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — American Jimmy Connors and South Africa's Kevin Curren shared \$91,000 prize money after their tennis challenge match was rained off here on Sunday.

The players were level in a first set tie-break when the match, already interrupted for two hours by rain, was finally called off.

Connors beat Curren 2-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4 in a \$181,000 challenge in Cape Town two days ago.

The Americans, winners of the tournament for the last seven years, were hardest hit when Kathy Jordan, ranked 23 in the world and herself a replacement for Tracy Austin, withdrew with a shoulder injury Saturday night.

But the Australians, seven times winners of the championship in 15 appearances in the final, were also weakened by the loss of 32-year-old former Wimbledon champion Evonne Cawley.

Jordan was called up only last week after Austin failed to recover from the back injury which kept her out of the Wimbledon Championships.

Now, with Marilou Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, ranked first and second in the world, also missing, the Americans look a little vulnerable.

It is too late for either team to bring in replacements and Candy Reynolds, due to partner Paula

Smith in the American doubles team, is now expected to line up with Andrea Jaeger in the singles.

Cawley has pulled out with a groin injury, leaving Sue Lee, Dianne Fromholz and Wendy Turnbull to carry the Australian challenge.

Team captain Judy Dalton said:

"Evonne can hardly walk after trying to practice for several days and it would impossible for her to take part in the competition."

The Australians open their campaign with a tough first round match Monday against the Soviet Union, while the U.S. meet Norway.

The Norwegians battled through their qualifying match against Portugal Sunday. Ellen Grindal ensured victory with an exhausting 7-6, 1-6, 13-11 win over Fatima Santiago in just 2 hours 2-1 up.

It is too late for either team to bring in replacements and Candy Reynolds, due to partner Paula

Syrian Hamsho scores upset win, earns title bout

LAS VEGAS (R) — Mustafa Hamsho won unanimous 12-round points decision over Wilfred Benitez Saturday night to earn the right to meet undisputed middleweight boxing champion Marvin Hagler.

Hamsho, who was born in Syria and now lives in New York, was the aggressor throughout the fight. Benitez turned in a lackluster performance, staying on the ropes for 11 of the 12 rounds.

There were no official knockdowns in the bout. Benitez hit the canvas five times in the third round, but the referee ruled that these were the result of pushes, not punches.

Apart from this flurry in the third round the fight was dull and the Puerto Rican refused to come to the centre of the ring, content to counter-punch the stronger Hamsho. But his tactics were unsuccessful.

Judges made Hamsho an easy winner.

Hamsho, 29, is the World Boxing Council's (WBC) no 1 mid-



Mustafa Hamsho

heavyweight contender and Saturday's win qualifies him to meet Hagler in the champion's next mandatory WBC defence of his title in February next year. This assumes that Hagler is still champion then. He has to put his title on the line before that against Roberto Duran of Panama on November 10 in Las Vegas.

Wilander claims 2nd Swedish tennis title

BAASFAD (R) — Mats Wilander won the Swedish Open Tennis Championship here on Sunday when he beat fellow Swede Anders Jaerryd 6-1, 6-2 in what he called one of his easiest finals ever.

It was the eighth Grand Prix title for 18-year-old Wilander who won the French Open last year. "It was one of my easiest wins ever," he said after a match lasting only 45 minutes.

In the first five games he allowed Jaerryd only four points and served out to love for the first set after Jaerryd, 22, had won a consolation game. The pattern was similar in the second set.

Wilander then joined up with Joakim Nyström to beat Jaerryd and Hans Simonsson 1-6, 7-6, 7-6 in an all-Swedish doubles final.

Wilander's two titles matched a double here 11 years ago by American Stan Smith who won the singles and took the doubles with Yugoslavia's Niki Pilic.

Jaerryd and Simonsson, French Open doubles champions and Wimbledon semifinalists, took the first set easily but succumbed in the next two, each on a tie-break.

"We always play close matches, going all the way in three sets. Last year when we met in the final we were on the winning side in a deciding set tie-breaker," Jaerryd said.



Mats Wilander

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Prost on course for world title

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Alain Prost looks set to become the first Frenchman to win the World Drivers' Championship since the series began in 1951.

Prost, 28, registered his third triumph of the season in the British Grand Prix here on Saturday — and his commanding performance left few doubts that the diminutive Frenchman is showing title-winning potential.

He shadowed Ferrari pair Rene Arnoux and Patrick Tambay during the initial stages of the race — ninth round of the 15-event championship — but once he had passed them nothing stood in his way.

A 13-second routine pit stop for fuel and tyres for his Renault let Nelson Piquet edge ahead momentarily, but the Brazilian also had to halt for the same reason and Prost promptly swept back to the front.

The only blemish on a truly commanding victory involved a post-race protest by Tyrrell team chief Ken Tyrrell.

Tyrrell objected to the water injection systems used on the Renault and Ferrari cars, but his protest was rejected after an hour-long meeting by the race stewards.

"I will be quite happy if water injection is ruled illegal but the result of the race stands," said the British team manager.

Tyrrell claims that the injection system, which in simple terms forces a fine spray of water into the fuel, increases the octane rating by between 20 and 30 per cent. He believes it pushes the octane level above the 102 maximum allowable under the complicated rules of the sport.

Renault seemed rather baffled by the timing of the protest because

they have used the system since last season.

Tyrrell said he will now take his case to an International Automobile Federation tribunal.

Prost's victory doubled his points advantage to six over Piquet, who finished second. Tambay, a commendable third in the brand new Ferrari, remained third overall, a further two points back.

Prost also set two notable firsts at Silverstone. He was the first French winner of the British event since the inauguration of the World Championship and unmissed Swiss driver Clay Regazzoni's four-year-old outright lap record (228.891 kph).

The next round of the series is scheduled for Hockenheim, West Germany on August 7 — another circuit which will favour Prost and his turbocharged Renault.

Salnikov gains second victory in Olympic pool

LOS ANGELES (R) — World record holder Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union won the men's 400-metre freestyle Saturday night to notch his second victory in a four-day international swimming competition in Los Angeles' new Olympic pool.

Salnikov, who won the men's 100-metre freestyle on Thursday, won the 400-metres in three minutes 51.61 seconds. He has decided not to swim in the 1,500-metre freestyle on Sunday, passing up a chance to score a third win.

The Soviets continued to dominate the men's events, winning three of the four races.

Aleksander Sidorenko of the Soviet Union came from behind to win the men's 200-metre individual medley in 2:14.17 over

former world record holder Bill Barrett of the United States.

The Russian was third after the first 50 metres in which the swimmers are required to use the butterfly stroke. But he took charge in the second 50 metres when the swimmers switched the butterfly stroke.

In the most exciting race of the day, the Soviet team, anchored by Sergey Smirnov, came through in the last five metres to win the men's 4x100-metre relay in 3:25.16 over an American team comprised of swimmers from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). The UCLA team was timed in 3:25.25.

American Dara Torres finished first in the women's 50-metre freestyle in 25.79 seconds and the Swedish national team won the women's 4x100-metre relay in 3:56.88.

Watson wins 5th British Open title

SOUTHPORT, England (R) — American Tom Watson became only the fourth man to win five British Open Golf Championships when he shot a one-under-par final round of 71 for a one-stroke victory at Royal Birkdale here on Sunday.

The 33-year-old American was the stadiest and surest in a tightly-packed field of a dozen players who had chances to win on the final day. His nine-under-par total of 275 gave him victory by one stroke over compatriots Hale Irwin and Andy Bean.

They both shot closing rounds of 67 to finish with totals of 276.

"It's a tremendous feeling to win over here again," Watson said. "And I'm really looking forward to going for number six on the old course at St Andrews next year.

"It's the one Scottish course where I haven't won. I had my chances there in 1978 and I can't wait to get back there again."

Though Watson has won five championships, this was his first in England. His previous wins were at Carnoustie in 1975, Turnberry in 1977, Muirfield in 1981 and at Royal Troon last year.

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National Bank of Bahrain boosts net income by 19.6%

BAHRAIN (R) — The National Bank of Bahrain said it recorded a 19.6 per cent increase in its net income during the first half of this year.

It said the improvement, due largely to an increase in net interest income, was "achieved despite the unfavourable conditions which have prevailed since the beginning of 1982".

In a statement issued Sunday, the bank said net income increased to 6.1 million Bahraini dinars (\$16.3 million), against 5.1 million dinars (\$13.6 million) in the first half of 1982.

Assets increased by 16.9 per cent to 530.9 million dinars (\$11.42 billion) from \$45.3 million dinars (\$1.21 billion).

Loans, advances and overdrafts grew 19.8 per cent to 198.7 million dinar (\$55.29.9 million) from 165.9 million dinars (\$44.4 million). Deposits with banks rose to 281.7 million dinars (\$751.2 million) from 238.0 million (\$634.7 million).

Shareholders equity rose 39.2 percent to 58.6 million dinars (\$156 million) from 42.1 million (\$112.3 million) at the end of June 1982, the release said.

The bank added "the board is confident that the National Bank of Bahrain will... achieve better results during the remainder of the year".

Abu Dhabi's oil output drops

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Crude output in the Abu Dhabi Emirate fell from 1.112 million b/d in 1981 to 743,000 b/d in 1982, due to the international oil market situation, the annual report of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) disclosed.

There was also a cutback of 15 per cent to natural gas production, with offshore fields bearing the brunt of the decreases in both crude and gas, the report added.

ADNOC itself produced 494,000 b/d in 1982, representing 61 per cent of the emirate's total output. The company reported "marked achievements in production efficiency and waste minimisation".

ADNOC's exports totalled 435,000 b/d. Japan was the single largest buyer, with 52 per cent, followed by North America (12 per cent), Europe (11 per cent), other operating companies (11 per cent), with "developing countries accounting for decreasing shares of the market," the report stated.

The company's two refineries worked at 76 per cent capacity, processing a total of 33.3 million barrels during the year under review.

China intends to include Hong Kong in economy zone

PEKING (R) — China eventually intends to include Hong Kong in a huge economic zone which will extend over much of southern China, according to a senior local planning official.

The China News Service quoted Mr. Mai Yang, chairman of the Canton city planning commission, as saying that the nucleus of the zone would be the Pearl River delta near Canton and other areas would gradually be added.

The second stage would include the whole Pearl River valley, absorbing parts of eight provinces, and the third stage would embrace Hong Kong and the nearby Portuguese colony of Macao. Mr. Mai said a meeting of the Canton people's congress.

He said the two colonies would give the zone a special role as a "domestic and international economic centre".

Britain rules most of Hong Kong under a 99-year lease which expires in 1997 and earlier this week it began detailed talks with Peking on the territory's future.

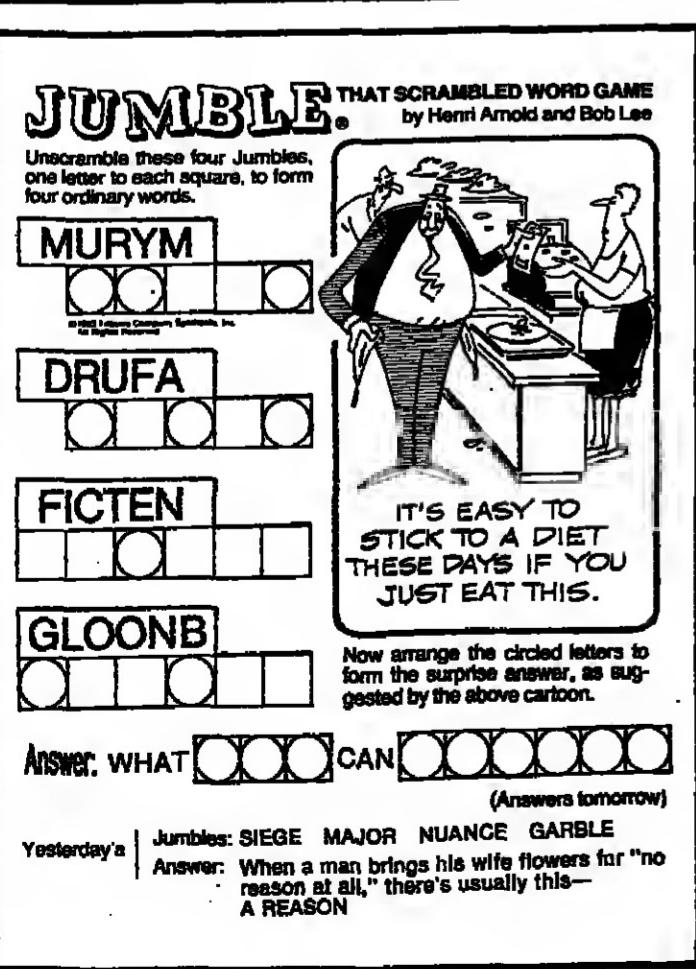
China has said it intends to keep Hong Kong's social and economic system intact after it regains control.

Zia, Japanese officials meet

TOKYO (Agencies) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq arrived in Tokyo Sunday for a six-day state visit, the first Pakistani president to visit Japan in ten years.

He will hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday and Tuesday, and will also meet Emperor Hirohito Monday.

Officials said Mr. Nakasone would discuss Japan's policy of strengthening political and economic relations with Pakistan.



OPEC ministers meet today

HELSINKI (Agencies) — OPEC ministers meeting here hope to avoid a row involving Iran and Iraq over the appointment of a new secretary-general of the oil exporter group, conference sources said Sunday.

The issue was set aside while OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — struggled to put together a pricing and output accord earlier this year. But it is almost certain to be raised at a two-day conference starting Monday.

With ministers from the 13 member states still arriving in the Finnish capital Sunday, a four-member market monitoring committee met to review the state of the OPEC accord signed in London last March.

Industry sources have predicted that the ministers, meeting for their first full session since then, will decide to reaffirm the terms of the agreement which set a new lower benchmark price of \$29 per barrel of OPEC oil and limited joint output to 17.5 million barrels a day.

The issue of the secretary-generalship has arisen because of the scheduled retirement of Mr. Marc Nguema of Gabon.

Under a rotation system it is Iran's turn to nominate a successor and the Iranians have named Mr. Mohammad Hassan Kheradman, currently head of the National Iranian Oil Company.

But other member states are said to favour an alternative system whereby the best available

technocrat is appointed to head the OPEC secretariat.

Conference sources said Iraq, at war with Iran for almost three years, has put forward Iraqi oil official Mr. Ramzi Salman and other nominees may come forward if no agreement is reached.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said on arrival here Saturday that he expected the Helsinki meeting to be a straightforward regular session "except for the matter of choosing a new secretary-general which is quite important for Iran at the moment".

The Iranian national news agency IRNA said last week that Iran will insist on the appointment of its candidate at the Helsinki conference.

Delegates are hoping the issue will not spoil OPEC's new image of unity which is credited with having stabilised world prices and supply since the London meeting.

With present production climbing towards the self-imposed ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day, the ministers may soon have to face a decision on whether to raise output quotas or make a modest increase in the benchmark price.

Confidence sources hinted, however, that such a decision may be put off to a further ministerial session, possibly towards October.

OPEC officials say all member states are basically abiding by their output quotas, agreed in an attempt to limit supply in the face of a world oil glut that threatened

to depress prices.

But they acknowledge that Nigeria has been slightly overproducing, a factor that could prompt other members to call for an increase in the price of Nigerian oil.

Analysts say, however, that the Nigerians may want to put off such a decision in case it becomes a domestic issue in general elections scheduled for next month.

Meanwhile, OPEC is being "completely successful" in restoring oil market stability and defending the price structure since its London meeting last March, Mr. Fadil Al Chalabi, acting OPEC secretary general, said in an interview on Finnish television at the weekend.

He stated that on many occasions spot market prices had gone beyond the official OPEC price, a clear sign of market strength.

He pointed out that in spite of the fall in OPEC production and attendant financial problems, OPEC had been able to bring stability back to the market.

He attributed OPEC's success to the allocation of national quotas and "the strict adherence" of each member country to the agreement reached in London.

Asked about the possibility of an impending "oil crisis" in view of the depressed demand and competition from non-OPEC producers, the acting secretary general said since 1979, there had been "major developments", ref-

lected in a dramatic fall in world demand for OPEC oil.

"I will not call it a crisis", he added.

He said during the first half of this year, OPEC's total average production was only 16 million b/d, almost half of the 1979 figure.

He attributed the fall in demand for OPEC oil to the prolonged economic recession in the industrialised nations and the increased volumes of oil traded by non-OPEC producers such as the United Kingdom, Mexico, Norway and Egypt.

He said these were temporary factors and did not constitute structural changes.

"But to call it a crisis would be too much. We would expect that with the recovery taking place now in the industrialised nations, demand for oil may pick up again, although not to such high levels as those obtaining before 1979," he said.

"What is really important is not the volume of production or the number of barrels, but the extent to which OPEC has been able to stabilise the market and strengthen the price structure," Mr. Al Chalabi said.

He said prior to the London agreement, there had been speculations that OPEC was no longer able to control the market and that the collapse of the price structure as well as of OPEC itself, was imminent.

All the speculations had proved to be unfounded, the acting secretary general observed.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 18, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: If you try to combine some petty idea with an enlarged plan of action, you find that you do not have the anticipated results and it is best to leave it for a while.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Begin the week properly by studying accounts, paying bills, making collections and don't waste any time foolishly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better understanding with a valuable partner and be willing to make little changes, if necessary.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Work should be your motivating force in the daytime and don't permit an outside partner to take up your time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study that special talent you have and know how best to utilize it in the days ahead. Socialize tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Come to better understanding with a family tie and be happier there in the future. Tidy up your surroundings.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get out of that easy chair and go out to see friends, learn about new things, become a more up-to-date person.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Early handle monetary affairs and avoid going off on tangents here and there and waste. Seek expert advice.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into solving personal affairs and forget the practical for a while. A good day for getting in touch with acquaintances.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Fine day for doing research work that will help you to comprehend whatever has been puzzling in the past.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Contacting those friends who have the data you need now is wise. Don't fret over what you can do little about.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Begin the week properly by delving into that work that seems difficult and getting it done efficiently.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get out of that rut you are in and look into new ideas, outlets and become more successful. Steer clear of jealous people.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have a fine ability to ferret out the truth of any situation and get to the bottom of things. Be sure to slant the education along lines of investigation. This can become a very interesting and successful life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Study examines oil market

LONDON (R) — The recent drop in world oil prices had challenged the central article of faith of an industry that once believed they could only move upwards and a study assesses the impact of the new situation.

Most conclude that, in the short-term at least, lower oil prices will help to boost the world economy, though editor Joan Pearce warns in the preface: "Lower oil prices alone will not change the course of the world economy, nor indeed of most national economies".

On the credit side, lower prices will reduce the import bills of the major consumer countries and ease the debt-burden of non-oil producers in the developing world.

Mr. Edward Morse, international affairs director of Phillips Petroleum, notes in an introductory essay:

"In the United States alone, a \$4 reduction in price adds the equivalent of more than \$20 billion to disposable income -- about the same order of impact as the first two years of the Reagan administration's reduction in personal income tax".

Mr. Morse believes that in the 1980s the main competition will not be for access to secure supplies of oil as it was in the past but for access to investment.

This is likely to lead to governments offering increasingly attractive tax incentives for dom-

estic oil projects along lines already established in the United States and Britain.

For the rest of this decade governments will be competing with each other for oil company capital and, in particular, compelling against the standard set by the investment climate in the United States," he writes.

On the debit side, a decline in oil revenues will hit the economies of the oil exporting countries, particularly the 13 grouped in OPEC that are now producing at only half their capacity.

Lower prices also threaten to deter further investment in alternative energy sources and the development of marginal oil fields in costly areas such as the North Sea.

Oil analyst Mr. Louis Turner says OPEC will have difficulty maintaining discipline in its ranks if the downward pressure on oil prices continues.

In the long term, he concludes: "If prices stay low, then we can assume that OPEC will cease to exist as a price setting force".

"We wait to see if OPEC can fight off any further price declines. The odds are against it".

If the new situation has weakened OPEC, it has also reduced

the influence of the major international oil companies, according to energy writer Mr. Adrian Hamilton.

Mr. Hanns Maull, a Munich university political science teacher, expresses concern in his essay about the machinery existing in Western countries to cope with a new oil supply crisis.

"The international oil market is simply too important to be left to market forces. If oil prices were to decline further, and if they were thought likely to continue to decline for a longer period, then this might lead to a reversal of the present trends towards greater efficiency of oil use and towards fuel-switching," Mr. Maull writes.

The experts are divided on what might provoke an oil supply crisis in the present over-supplied market.

Mr. Morse said at the launch of the study that only a full-scale crisis in the Middle East that halted supplies from the Gulf could push up prices.

Oil consultant Mr. Jonathan Stern said, however, that the psychological effect of a relatively minor crisis might cause a panic rush for oil supplies of the type that sent prices rocketing at the time of the Iranian revolution.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

by Arthur M. Whelan

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WORLD

First-ever fatal BA helicopter crash

Chances of any more surviving U.K. Sikorsky crash said nil

PENZANCE, England (R) — Ships and aircraft Sunday resumed a search for 20 people feared dead after a helicopter crashed into the sea in thick fog off the southwestern tip of England.

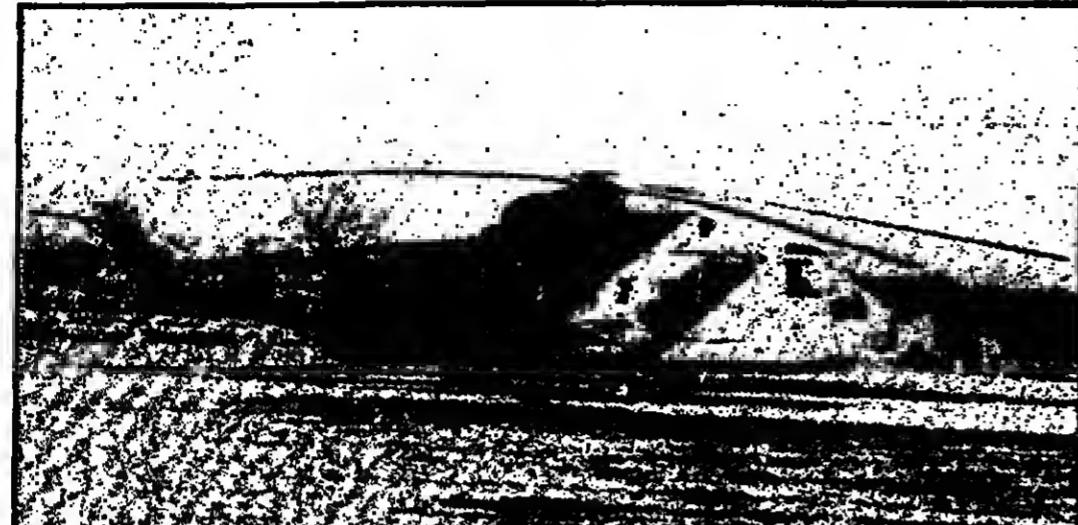
Navy spokesmen said six survivors — two children, two women and the two pilots — were picked up by lifeboat soon after their British Airways Sikorsky 61 plummeted into the water Saturday.

There was virtually no hope of finding other survivors, they said, though the search was due to resume at dawn.

The helicopter crashed just three kilometres short of the Scilly Isles during a 55 kilometre shuttle flight from the English mainland to the island town of St. Mary's.

Royal Air Force (RAF) rescue helicopters, lifeboats and local boats carrying divers, doctors and nurses left immediately for the scene of the crash.

Six people were spotted struggling in the water and were picked up by lifeboat. Officials said the two children rescued were a 12-year-old boy and a 14-year-old girl.



This is an undated file photo of a British Airways Sikorsky helicopter, similar to the one which crashed into the sea three kilometres off the Scilly Isles. Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

One survivor, Lucille Langley-Williams, described Saturday night from her hospital bed in St. Mary's how she escaped from the helicopter as it fell through the water.

British Airways said it was the first time they had a fatal accident in any of their helicopters.

'A long way up'

She said she pulled frantically at a door handle until finally the door opened. "I remember taking a very deep breath and saying it seemed a long, long way getting to the surface. Then I could see the water paler above."

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, sent a message of condolence to the victims' families.

Seychelles to release 6 mercenaries

LONDON (R) — Six mercenaries captured in an abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles are being freed as a gesture of mercy, a British newspaper reported Sunday.

The Mail on Sunday, quoting Seychelles President Albert Rene, said the four South Africans and two Britons had been pardoned under a general amnesty and would be freed soon.

"The Seychelles are not a spiteful people," the president was quoted as telling the Mail.

The six were captured in November 1981 during an airport gunbattle in which mercenaries apparently plotted to overthrow Mr. Rene.

Exiled singer stages protest

BONN (R) — Exiled East German folk singer Wolf Biermann was arrested briefly in front of the West German chancellor's office after taking part in a protest against the planned extradition of a Turk, eyewitnesses said.

Peter Kelly, a prominent Member of Parliament for the ecologist Greens Party, Biermann and two other demonstrators chained themselves in an iron cage to the railings around the chancellery.

They were protesting on behalf of Kemal Altan, a Turkish citizen awaiting extradition to Turkey where he is charged with belonging to an organization banned after the military coup in 1980. If found guilty he could face the death penalty.

Whaling nations to face more pressure in U.K.

BRIGHTON, England (R) — The International Whaling Commission (IWC) opens its annual conference in the channel resort of Brighton Monday amid renewed pressure by abolitionists.

Ecological groups will be lobbying the world's remaining whaling nations to end their controversial hunt after last year's IWC vote banning all commercial whaling from 1986.

But Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Peru filed official objections to the ruling, which means they intend to defy the ban.

Pressure will be applied on the four nations to obey the ruling outside the conference hall as well as at the meeting.

The environmental group Greenpeace, which has been in the forefront of the anti-whaling campaign, Saturday dispatched its Rainbow Warrior from Alaska to confront Soviet whalers off the coast of Siberia.

Environmentalists see the fight against whaling as one of their few

achievements over the past decade. The permitted catch of whales was pushed down from 46,000 in 1973 to 14,000 in 1982.

The anti-whalers, who have the support of the Reagan administration, can now aim their fire at the four countries which still support whaling.

The United States has warned Japan, the world's biggest whaling nation, that its allocated fish catch in U.S. waters may be cut if it does not comply with the IWC ban.

Earlier this year, the American Long John Silver restaurant chain cancelled a \$5 million contract with a Norwegian fish supplier because of Norway's use of the "cold" non-explosive harpoons to kill minke whales.

Conservationists expect Norway to be at the centre of controversy during the one-week meeting. Delegates will discuss a recommendation from the IWC scientific committee that Norway's annual quota of minke whales be cut by two-thirds to 635.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦A63 ♦J10432 05 ♦Q1093
The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Don't let the enemy talk you out of your slam! East is taking advantage of the vulnerability to deny you room to maneuver. Partner has shown a powerhouse, and you have a superb supporting hand. Tell him about it by cue-bidding five diamonds, which has the additional advantage of letting him know his best suit.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K1073 ♦K65 0 K82 ♦763
The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West
1 ♦ 2 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—King is undervalued in the point count, so there is a temptation to go on to four spades in the face of partner's invitation. However, your 4-3-3-3 distribution is unattractive, so we would be inclined to pass. Remember, a 90 percent score is not to be sneezed at.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦KQJ32 ! 0 K1654 ♦A8
The bidding has proceeded:

North East South
1 ♦ 1 ♦ ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Obviously, you have the values to insist on game, but we don't think that this is the band either for a cue-bid of two spades or a jump to three hearts. You might need a lot of room to probe for the best spot. A quiet two hearts is forcing and, should leave, you all the bidding space you need to explore for the best strain.

NEW DELHI (R) — Punjab State in North India has banned high-powered motorcycles from several troubled areas in an effort to curb growing political violence.

A government order recently followed a spate of political murders by motorcyclists, a form of killing first seen in Punjab in Sept. 1981 when seven people were shot in the northern town of Jullundur.

The order covers motorcycles of 3.5 horse power and above.

MANAGUA (R) — A U.S. congressman Sunday predicted an invasion of Nicaragua unless Congress votes to end support for right-wing insurgents fighting the leftist Sandinist government.

George Miller is here as a member of a four-man Democratic delegation on a fact-finding visit in advance of a crucial congressional session of U.S. aid for the insurgents.

The Congress will vote on Thursday on an amendment which would cut all financial and military aid for an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 rebels operating from bases in Honduras, closest ally of the U.S. in turbulent Central America.

His comments came against the background of diplomatic efforts to avert full-scale war between Nicaragua and Honduras, whose border has become a centre of tension in Central America.

Mr. Miller said the delegation's visit was in response to U.S. press reports claiming the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plans to boost insurgent strength to better

Mr. Miller told Reuters: "If Congress fails to cut off the aid, we can expect an increasing long-term U.S. military involvement in Latin America. Congress will be giving the Reagan administration the green light for the invasion of Nicaragua."

On the day her restrictions were renewed, the white minority government let banning orders expire on about 50 other people.

Mrs. Mandella, 48, was the most prominent of those who had been banned. She has been under some government restriction for 20 of the last 21 years although she has never been convicted of anything more serious than breaking her banning orders.

Nelson Mandela, head of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) which seeks the overthrow of white minority rule by force, has been serving a life sentence for treason since 1961 with almost no chance of parole.

Mrs. Mandella was among 10 people re-banned this month when their previous orders expired. Banning is a uniquely South African political punishment in which a person may not be quoted publicly, may not attend public meetings and may not be with more than one person at a time.

In the case of Mrs. Mandella, she is also exiled to this remote and windswept dorp, or small town, from her home in Soweto, the black satellite city of Johannesburg.

Brandfort is in the middle of the Orange free state, the most conservative and rural of the country's four provinces and the spi-

ritual homeland of the Afrikaners, the ruling whites descended from Dutch settlers.

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